

HAMPTON AND STAFF

The Cavalry Leader to Have Old Associates With Him To-Day.

THOSE WHO RODE WITH STUART.
Brief Sketches of Some of Those Who Were With the Confederacy's Two Most Distinguished Cavalrymen in the War.

All of the veteran cavalrymen, and there are many such in the city from all of the Southern States, will be commanded in the parade to-day by General Wade Hampton, the greater portion of the Confederate cavalry during the last year of the war.

General Hampton's division will be unique, in that it will be accompanied by the members of his and General J. E. B. Stuart's war-time staff. These officers were all with General Hampton at the close of the war, as the members of Stuart's staff, at the death of that general, he having been placed in charge of all the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia.

General Hampton's staff consisted of Major Theodore G. Barker, A. A. G., of Charleston, S. C.; Major C. L. Goodwin, A. Q. M., of Baltimore, Md.; Major Thomas P. Rogers, A. C. S., of Major John S. Preston, A. I. G.; Captain Paul C. Venable, O. O., of Danville, Va.; Captain James Lowndes, A. I. G., of Charleston, S. C.; Lieutenant Thomas Preston Hampton, aide, of Columbia, S. C.; and Dr. B. W. Taylor, medical director, of Columbia, S. C.

Of these, Major Rogers, Major Preston, and Lieutenant Hampton are now dead. General Hampton, consisted of Major H. B. McCallan, A. A. G., of Lexington, Ky.; Major A. R. Venable, A. I. G., of Richmond, Va.; Major George Freaner, A. I. G., of Major W. L. Fitzhugh, A. C. M., of Major W. L. Johnson, A. C. S., of Captain M. Hanger, A. Q. M., of Surgeon J. B. Fontaine, medical director, of Captain Charles Gratian, chief ordnance officer, of Major G. M. Ryals, provost marshal, of Dr. Fontaine do not now survive.

All the others of the two staffs are expected to be here to-day, and to parade with their old chief.

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON.

General Wade Hampton was born in Charleston, S. C., March 18, 1818, and was educated for the practice of law at the University of South Carolina, though without the intention of practicing.

His term having expired, he sought private life, following the occupation of his earlier days, and leading the life of a Carolina gentleman.

When the civil war began he was a member of the Senate which passed the ordinance of secession, and he resigned therefrom and joined in the Confederate service as a private.

He soon raised a company of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which was known as Hampton's Legion, and won distinction in the war.

At Bull Run he was frequently selected for detached service, in which he was uncommonly successful. In the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns of 1862-3 Hampton was actively engaged, and he distinguished himself at Gettysburg, receiving three wounds.

On August 3, 1863, Hampton was made a major-general, and in 1864, after several days' fighting, he gave Sheridan a check at Trevilian's Station which broke up a plan of campaign which included a junction with Hunter and the capture of Lynchburg.

In twenty-three days he captured over 2,000 prisoners, and much material of war, with a loss of 70 men. Upon the death of General Lee he was named commander of Lee's cavalry in August, 1864, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and in September struck the rear of the Federal army at City Point, bringing away 400 prisoners and 1,000 mules.

Afterward, in another action, he captured 600 prisoners. In one of the attacks he lost his son in battle. Hampton was then detached to take command of General Joseph E. Johnston's cavalry, doing whatever he could to arrest the advance of Sherman's army northward.

After the war General Hampton returned to the plantation industry, though with little success. He was elected Governor of his State in 1876, and two years afterward was re-elected. During his second term he met with a serious accident, by which he lost his right leg. His life was despaired of, but he was elected to the United States Senate. He resigned the governorship to accept this office, and he served for many years in this body, which he lost in 1892, when he was defeated for re-election in 1892.

He was shortly thereafter appointed a member of the National Railroad Commission.

Mr. Cleveland, and holds that office now.

PAUL C. VENABLE.

Paul C. Venable, General Hampton's ordnance officer, was born in Prince Edward county, near Farmville, August 6, 1846. He was a student at Hampton-Sidney College, Virginia, from 1865 to 1867. At the beginning of the war he enlisted as a private in the Farmville Guards, afterwards Company F, Eleventh Virginia Infantry.

He was connected with the Eleventh Virginia until January, 1863, when he was commissioned as lieutenant in the ordnance department and assigned to General Hampton's Cavalry Staff. He was afterwards made captain and remained with General Hampton while he commanded a division. When General Hampton was made commander-in-chief, Captain Venable remained with his cavalry division, which was commanded by General M. C. Butler, until the close of the war.

Captain Rawlins Lowndes served on General Hampton's personal staff for more than three years. He was with him till the surrender. He was with Hampton in all his important engagements, and was a gallant soldier, serving with distinction as inspector-general.

CAPTAIN THOMAS TAYLOR.

Thomas Taylor, of South Carolina, one of General Hampton's aides, was born in Columbia on the 11th of February, 1828. He is a graduate of the justly celebrated South Carolina College, of the class of 1846, and entered successfully upon the life of a planter, and was assigned to the tender service to his State at the commencement of hostilities in 1861. He did duty as sergeant in the "Congaree Mounted Riflemen," and in July of that year he was elected captain, and was assigned to the Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, serving in that capacity until the surrender of General Johnston's army at Greensboro, N. C.

The war ended, he returned home, and assumed charge of his plantation. Upon the election of General Hampton he held office under the State, and later repre-



GENERAL HAMPTON AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF.

sent his county in the State Legislature. His term having expired, he sought private life, following the occupation of his earlier days, and leading the life of a Carolina gentleman.

When the civil war began he was a member of the Senate which passed the ordinance of secession, and he resigned therefrom and joined in the Confederate service as a private.

He soon raised a company of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which was known as Hampton's Legion, and won distinction in the war.

At Bull Run he was frequently selected for detached service, in which he was uncommonly successful. In the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns of 1862-3 Hampton was actively engaged, and he distinguished himself at Gettysburg, receiving three wounds.

On August 3, 1863, Hampton was made a major-general, and in 1864, after several days' fighting, he gave Sheridan a check at Trevilian's Station which broke up a plan of campaign which included a junction with Hunter and the capture of Lynchburg.

In twenty-three days he captured over 2,000 prisoners, and much material of war, with a loss of 70 men. Upon the death of General Lee he was named commander of Lee's cavalry in August, 1864, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and in September struck the rear of the Federal army at City Point, bringing away 400 prisoners and 1,000 mules.

Afterward, in another action, he captured 600 prisoners. In one of the attacks he lost his son in battle. Hampton was then detached to take command of General Joseph E. Johnston's cavalry, doing whatever he could to arrest the advance of Sherman's army northward.

After the war General Hampton returned to the plantation industry, though with little success. He was elected Governor of his State in 1876, and two years afterward was re-elected. During his second term he met with a serious accident, by which he lost his right leg. His life was despaired of, but he was elected to the United States Senate. He resigned the governorship to accept this office, and he served for many years in this body, which he lost in 1892, when he was defeated for re-election in 1892.

He was shortly thereafter appointed a member of the National Railroad Commission.

Mr. Cleveland, and holds that office now.

PAUL C. VENABLE.

Paul C. Venable, General Hampton's ordnance officer, was born in Prince Edward county, near Farmville, August 6, 1846. He was a student at Hampton-Sidney College, Virginia, from 1865 to 1867. At the beginning of the war he enlisted as a private in the Farmville Guards, afterwards Company F, Eleventh Virginia Infantry.

He was connected with the Eleventh Virginia until January, 1863, when he was commissioned as lieutenant in the ordnance department and assigned to General Hampton's Cavalry Staff. He was afterwards made captain and remained with General Hampton while he commanded a division. When General Hampton was made commander-in-chief, Captain Venable remained with his cavalry division, which was commanded by General M. C. Butler, until the close of the war.

Captain Rawlins Lowndes served on General Hampton's personal staff for more than three years. He was with him till the surrender. He was with Hampton in all his important engagements, and was a gallant soldier, serving with distinction as inspector-general.

CAPTAIN THOMAS TAYLOR.

Thomas Taylor, of South Carolina, one of General Hampton's aides, was born in Columbia on the 11th of February, 1828. He is a graduate of the justly celebrated South Carolina College, of the class of 1846, and entered successfully upon the life of a planter, and was assigned to the tender service to his State at the commencement of hostilities in 1861. He did duty as sergeant in the "Congaree Mounted Riflemen," and in July of that year he was elected captain, and was assigned to the Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, serving in that capacity until the surrender of General Johnston's army at Greensboro, N. C.

The war ended, he returned home, and assumed charge of his plantation. Upon the election of General Hampton he held office under the State, and later repre-

GENERAL HAMPTON AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF.

sent his county in the State Legislature. His term having expired, he sought private life, following the occupation of his earlier days, and leading the life of a Carolina gentleman.

When the civil war began he was a member of the Senate which passed the ordinance of secession, and he resigned therefrom and joined in the Confederate service as a private.

He soon raised a company of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which was known as Hampton's Legion, and won distinction in the war.

At Bull Run he was frequently selected for detached service, in which he was uncommonly successful. In the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns of 1862-3 Hampton was actively engaged, and he distinguished himself at Gettysburg, receiving three wounds.

On August 3, 1863, Hampton was made a major-general, and in 1864, after several days' fighting, he gave Sheridan a check at Trevilian's Station which broke up a plan of campaign which included a junction with Hunter and the capture of Lynchburg.

In twenty-three days he captured over 2,000 prisoners, and much material of war, with a loss of 70 men. Upon the death of General Lee he was named commander of Lee's cavalry in August, 1864, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and in September struck the rear of the Federal army at City Point, bringing away 400 prisoners and 1,000 mules.

Afterward, in another action, he captured 600 prisoners. In one of the attacks he lost his son in battle. Hampton was then detached to take command of General Joseph E. Johnston's cavalry, doing whatever he could to arrest the advance of Sherman's army northward.

After the war General Hampton returned to the plantation industry, though with little success. He was elected Governor of his State in 1876, and two years afterward was re-elected. During his second term he met with a serious accident, by which he lost his right leg. His life was despaired of, but he was elected to the United States Senate. He resigned the governorship to accept this office, and he served for many years in this body, which he lost in 1892, when he was defeated for re-election in 1892.

He was shortly thereafter appointed a member of the National Railroad Commission.

Mr. Cleveland, and holds that office now.

PAUL C. VENABLE.

Paul C. Venable, General Hampton's ordnance officer, was born in Prince Edward county, near Farmville, August 6, 1846. He was a student at Hampton-Sidney College, Virginia, from 1865 to 1867. At the beginning of the war he enlisted as a private in the Farmville Guards, afterwards Company F, Eleventh Virginia Infantry.

He was connected with the Eleventh Virginia until January, 1863, when he was commissioned as lieutenant in the ordnance department and assigned to General Hampton's Cavalry Staff. He was afterwards made captain and remained with General Hampton while he commanded a division. When General Hampton was made commander-in-chief, Captain Venable remained with his cavalry division, which was commanded by General M. C. Butler, until the close of the war.

Captain Rawlins Lowndes served on General Hampton's personal staff for more than three years. He was with him till the surrender. He was with Hampton in all his important engagements, and was a gallant soldier, serving with distinction as inspector-general.

CAPTAIN THOMAS TAYLOR.

Thomas Taylor, of South Carolina, one of General Hampton's aides, was born in Columbia on the 11th of February, 1828. He is a graduate of the justly celebrated South Carolina College, of the class of 1846, and entered successfully upon the life of a planter, and was assigned to the tender service to his State at the commencement of hostilities in 1861. He did duty as sergeant in the "Congaree Mounted Riflemen," and in July of that year he was elected captain, and was assigned to the Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, serving in that capacity until the surrender of General Johnston's army at Greensboro, N. C.

The war ended, he returned home, and assumed charge of his plantation. Upon the election of General Hampton he held office under the State, and later repre-

sent his county in the State Legislature. His term having expired, he sought private life, following the occupation of his earlier days, and leading the life of a Carolina gentleman.

When the civil war began he was a member of the Senate which passed the ordinance of secession, and he resigned therefrom and joined in the Confederate service as a private.

He soon raised a company of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which was known as Hampton's Legion, and won distinction in the war.

At Bull Run he was frequently selected for detached service, in which he was uncommonly successful. In the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns of 1862-3 Hampton was actively engaged, and he distinguished himself at Gettysburg, receiving three wounds.

On August 3, 1863, Hampton was made a major-general, and in 1864, after several days' fighting, he gave Sheridan a check at Trevilian's Station which broke up a plan of campaign which included a junction with Hunter and the capture of Lynchburg.

In twenty-three days he captured over 2,000 prisoners, and much material of war, with a loss of 70 men. Upon the death of General Lee he was named commander of Lee's cavalry in August, 1864, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and in September struck the rear of the Federal army at City Point, bringing away 400 prisoners and 1,000 mules.

Afterward, in another action, he captured 600 prisoners. In one of the attacks he lost his son in battle. Hampton was then detached to take command of General Joseph E. Johnston's cavalry, doing whatever he could to arrest the advance of Sherman's army northward.

After the war General Hampton returned to the plantation industry, though with little success. He was elected Governor of his State in 1876, and two years afterward was re-elected. During his second term he met with a serious accident, by which he lost his right leg. His life was despaired of, but he was elected to the United States Senate. He resigned the governorship to accept this office, and he served for many years in this body, which he lost in 1892, when he was defeated for re-election in 1892.

He was shortly thereafter appointed a member of the National Railroad Commission.

Mr. Cleveland, and holds that office now.

PAUL C. VENABLE.

Paul C. Venable, General Hampton's ordnance officer, was born in Prince Edward county, near Farmville, August 6, 1846. He was a student at Hampton-Sidney College, Virginia, from 1865 to 1867. At the beginning of the war he enlisted as a private in the Farmville Guards, afterwards Company F, Eleventh Virginia Infantry.

He was connected with the Eleventh Virginia until January, 1863, when he was commissioned as lieutenant in the ordnance department and assigned to General Hampton's Cavalry Staff. He was afterwards made captain and remained with General Hampton while he commanded a division. When General Hampton was made commander-in-chief, Captain Venable remained with his cavalry division, which was commanded by General M. C. Butler, until the close of the war.

Captain Rawlins Lowndes served on General Hampton's personal staff for more than three years. He was with him till the surrender. He was with Hampton in all his important engagements, and was a gallant soldier, serving with distinction as inspector-general.

CAPTAIN THOMAS TAYLOR.

Thomas Taylor, of South Carolina, one of General Hampton's aides, was born in Columbia on the 11th of February, 1828. He is a graduate of the justly celebrated South Carolina College, of the class of 1846, and entered successfully upon the life of a planter, and was assigned to the tender service to his State at the commencement of hostilities in 1861. He did duty as sergeant in the "Congaree Mounted Riflemen," and in July of that year he was elected captain, and was assigned to the Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, serving in that capacity until the surrender of General Johnston's army at Greensboro, N. C.

The war ended, he returned home, and assumed charge of his plantation. Upon the election of General Hampton he held office under the State, and later repre-

sent his county in the State Legislature. His term having expired, he sought private life, following the occupation of his earlier days, and leading the life of a Carolina gentleman.

When the civil war began he was a member of the Senate which passed the ordinance of secession, and he resigned therefrom and joined in the Confederate service as a private.

He soon raised a company of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which was known as Hampton's Legion, and won distinction in the war.

At Bull Run he was frequently selected for detached service, in which he was uncommonly successful. In the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns of 1862-3 Hampton was actively engaged, and he distinguished himself at Gettysburg, receiving three wounds.

On August 3, 1863, Hampton was made a major-general, and in 1864, after several days' fighting, he gave Sheridan a check at Trevilian's Station which broke up a plan of campaign which included a junction with Hunter and the capture of Lynchburg.

In twenty-three days he captured over 2,000 prisoners, and much material of war, with a loss of 70 men. Upon the death of General Lee he was named commander of Lee's cavalry in August, 1864, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and in September struck the rear of the Federal army at City Point, bringing away 400 prisoners and 1,000 mules.

Afterward, in another action, he captured 600 prisoners. In one of the attacks he lost his son in battle. Hampton was then detached to take command of General Joseph E. Johnston's cavalry, doing whatever he could to arrest the advance of Sherman's army northward.

After the war General Hampton returned to the plantation industry, though with little success. He was elected Governor of his State in 1876, and two years afterward was re-elected. During his second term he met with a serious accident, by which he lost his right leg. His life was despaired of, but he was elected to the United States Senate. He resigned the governorship to accept this office, and he served for many years in this body, which he lost in 1892, when he was defeated for re-election in 1892.

He was shortly thereafter appointed a member of the National Railroad Commission.

Mr. Cleveland, and holds that office now.

PAUL C. VENABLE.

Paul C. Venable, General Hampton's ordnance officer, was born in Prince Edward county, near Farmville, August 6, 1846. He was a student at Hampton-Sidney College, Virginia, from 1865 to 1867. At the beginning of the war he enlisted as a private in the Farmville Guards, afterwards Company F, Eleventh Virginia Infantry.

He was connected with the Eleventh Virginia until January, 1863, when he was commissioned as lieutenant in the ordnance department and assigned to General Hampton's Cavalry Staff. He was afterwards made captain and remained with General Hampton while he commanded a division. When General Hampton was made commander-in-chief, Captain Venable remained with his cavalry division, which was commanded by General M. C. Butler, until the close of the war.

Captain Rawlins Lowndes served on General Hampton's personal staff for more than three years. He was with him till the surrender. He was with Hampton in all his important engagements, and was a gallant soldier, serving with distinction as inspector-general.

CAPTAIN THOMAS TAYLOR.

Thomas Taylor, of South Carolina, one of General Hampton's aides, was born in Columbia on the 11th of February, 1828. He is a graduate of the justly celebrated South Carolina College, of the class of 1846, and entered successfully upon the life of a planter, and was assigned to the tender service to his State at the commencement of hostilities in 1861. He did duty as sergeant in the "Congaree Mounted Riflemen," and in July of that year he was elected captain, and was assigned to the Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, serving in that capacity until the surrender of General Johnston's army at Greensboro, N. C.

The war ended, he returned home, and assumed charge of his plantation. Upon the election of General Hampton he held office under the State, and later repre-

sent his county in the State Legislature. His term having expired, he sought private life, following the occupation of his earlier days, and leading the life of a Carolina gentleman.

When the civil war began he was a member of the Senate which passed the ordinance of secession, and he resigned therefrom and joined in the Confederate service as a private.

He soon raised a company of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which was known as Hampton's Legion, and won distinction in the war.

At Bull Run he was frequently selected for detached service, in which he was uncommonly successful. In the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns of 1862-3 Hampton was actively engaged, and he distinguished himself at Gettysburg, receiving three wounds.

On August 3, 1863, Hampton was made a major-general, and in 1864, after several days' fighting, he gave Sheridan a check at Trevilian's Station which broke up a plan of campaign which included a junction with Hunter and the capture of Lynchburg.

In twenty-three days he captured over 2,000 prisoners, and much material of war, with a loss of 70 men. Upon the death of General Lee he was named commander of Lee's cavalry in August, 1864, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and in September struck the rear of the Federal army at City Point, bringing away 400 prisoners and 1,000 mules.

Afterward, in another action, he captured 600 prisoners. In one of the attacks he lost his son in battle. Hampton was then detached to take command of General Joseph E. Johnston's cavalry, doing whatever he could to arrest the advance of Sherman's army northward.

After the war General Hampton returned to the plantation industry, though with little success. He was elected Governor of his State in 1876, and two years afterward was re-elected. During his second term he met with a serious accident, by which he lost his right leg. His life was despaired of, but he was elected to the United States Senate. He resigned the governorship to accept this office, and he served for many years in this body, which he lost in 1892, when he was defeated for re-election in 1892.

He was shortly thereafter appointed a member of the National Railroad Commission.

Mr. Cleveland, and holds that office now.

PAUL C. VENABLE.

Paul C. Venable, General Hampton's ordnance officer, was born in Prince Edward county, near Farmville, August 6, 1846. He was a student at Hampton-Sidney College, Virginia, from 1865 to 1867. At the beginning of the war he enlisted as a private in the Farmville Guards, afterwards Company F, Eleventh Virginia Infantry.

He was connected with the Eleventh Virginia until January, 1863, when he was commissioned as lieutenant in the ordnance department and assigned to General Hampton's Cavalry Staff. He was afterwards made captain and remained with General Hampton while he commanded a division. When General Hampton was made commander-in-chief, Captain Venable remained with his cavalry division, which was commanded by General M. C. Butler, until the close of the war.

Captain Rawlins Lowndes served on General Hampton's personal staff for more than three years. He was with him till the surrender. He was with Hampton in all his important engagements, and was a gallant soldier, serving with distinction as inspector-general.

CAPTAIN THOMAS TAYLOR.

Thomas Taylor, of South Carolina, one of General Hampton's aides, was born in Columbia on the 11th of February, 1828. He is a graduate of the justly celebrated South Carolina College, of the class of 1846, and entered successfully upon the life of a planter, and was assigned to the tender service to his State at the commencement of hostilities in 1861. He did duty as sergeant in the "Congaree Mounted Riflemen," and in July of that year he was elected captain, and was assigned to the Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, serving in that capacity until the surrender of General Johnston's army at Greensboro, N. C.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

REPORTS FROM ALL GREAT BUSINESS CENTRES OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Money, Bonds, Stocks, Grain, Tobacco, Cotton, Cattle, Country Produce, &c., Foreign and Domestic.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Stocks to-day were lower. At the opening the market lacked the foreign support which has been such a conspicuous feature of late.

As considerable stress has been laid upon the recent foreign buying, the professional traders who are heavily inclined put out additional short lines. Local bull operators, who are apparently discouraged by the strength of the free-silver men at Chicago, and the reports that the Aligned contingent will not only write the platform for the Democracy, but name the presidential candidate as well, lost courage, and did little or nothing to stem the downward movement.

Several clever manipulators forced the pace, and a firm credited with acting for politicians of national repute also sold liberal amounts of the standard railway issues and the Industrials.

Early in the day a report was circulated that two to four millions in gold would be forwarded to Europe by Saturday's steamers, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston sent inquiries, but careful investigation failed to discover any basis for the report. The consensus of opinion among the operators to give special control of the market were responsible for the story. The reduction in the premium on gold bars, announced to-day by the Treasury Department, while of advantage to both the government and exporters, is not likely to lead to heavy shipments of the metal, according to prominent foreign bankers. The course of the sterling exchange market rather corroborates this belief.

The decline in stocks at one time was equal to 1-2 to 3-4 per cent. In this decline, Manhattan, the Industrials, the Grangers, and the Southwesterns were especially prominent.

Tobacco sold down to 3-4, the failure of the directors to declare a dividend on the common having brought about liquidations.

Manhattan sold as low as 97-1/4. A block of long stock was sold for a firm which intends going out of business. The ruling of the railroad commission, ordering the company to give special service to the sparsely settled districts, was also used against the stock.

At the close the market was heavy in tone. Net changes show losses of 1-2 to 3-4 per cent. Sugar and Manhattan leading. The total sales were 35,879 shares, including 57,100 Sugar, 55,800 Tobacco, 74,000 St. Paul, 22,700 Burlington and Quincy, and 18,900 Louisville and Nashville.

Bonds were lower. The transactions totaled \$7,000,000.

Treasury balances: Coin, \$108,818,583; currency, \$88,367,136.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call firm at 2 1/2 per cent; last loan at 2, and closed offering at 2; prime mercantile paper, 5 1/2 to 6 per cent.

Silver, 67 1/2; silver at the board, easier. Sterling exchange quiet and steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 1 1/2 for sixty days, and 1 1/4 for three months. Gold exchange, \$4.85 to \$4.90.

Government bonds lower. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds weak.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Closing Bid.

American Cotton Oil, preferred, 100 1/2.

American Sugar, preferred, 107 1/2.

American Tobacco, preferred, 99 1/2.

American Tobacco, common, 60 1/2.

American Tobacco, common, 60 1/2.

American Tobacco, common, 60 1/2.

American Tobacco, common, 60 1/2.

American Tobacco, common, 60 1/2.

American Tobacco, common, 60 1/2.

American Tobacco, common, 60 1/2.

American Tobacco, common, 60 1/2.

American Tobacco, common, 60 1/2.

American Tobacco, common, 60 1/2.

American Tobacco, common, 60 1/2.

American Tobacco, common, 60 1/2.

American Tobacco, common, 60 1/2.

American Tobacco, common, 60 1/2.